THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,388, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 32

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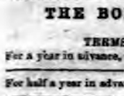

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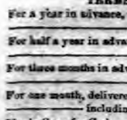
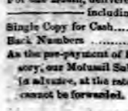


THE Fast sailing vessel KOSSUTH, of 600 Tons, BENNETT Commander, will sail for the above Port shortly. For Freight or Passage, apply at the Agent's Office, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan's Street, near the American Mission Chapel, or to
MAHOMED TUCKEY, for Ali Mahomed.
Bombay, 8th September 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



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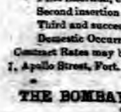
MAHOMED TUCKEY, for Ali Mahomed.
Bombay, 8th September 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 29th Inst., to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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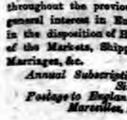

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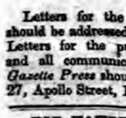
FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 27th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per Ship *Glorisma*, VAITE, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain VAITE will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's Dock.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 20th Sept. 1862. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Labrador*, Captain Quinn, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it arrives, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Quinn at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's dock.

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Agents for the Ship *Labrador*.
Bombay, September 11th, 1862.

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ROBERT J. PRINGLE,
Sub-Agent, Bombay.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
R. D. PEEBLES,
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A. MORRISON,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 26th September 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SOOMAR MANOCK and ABDUL MANOCK respectively, Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, have contracted to sell to LALLJEE HEMRAZ all that dwelling house and premises standing on the Fazendaree Ground belonging to the late Manockjee Zeenajee, situate at Chinch Bunder without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 49 and 11, and bounded as follows: on the East by the Chinch Bunder 3d Row, on the West by the Chinch Bunder 2d Row, on the North by the house of the said Lalljee Hemraz, and on the South by the property of Welljee Malloo. All and every persons or person having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise on the said premises or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.

KELLY & HORE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
Bombay Green, 26th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER KHIMJEE DOORGERSEY of Bombay Hindoo, hath contracted with LALLJEE HEMRAZ to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Government land with a Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being at Doongery Cooly Street, without the Fort, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on the West by Sawajee Hassajee Street, on the North by the house of the late Bharmuli Tyeeji, and on the South by the house of the late Cowajee Runchord; and which ground is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1232 and 1235, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 208. Any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, upon the said premises or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.

KELLY & HORE,
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Bombay Green, 26th Sept. 1862.

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ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds thoughts, opinions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY next, the 30th SEPTEMBER, at noon. The punctual attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 25th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA

PORT OF AMOY.

THE AMOY DOCK COMPANY'S NEW GRANITE DOCK, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for Sundry alterations and repairs to the APOLLO COTTON PRESS COMPANY'S, Building in Marine Street (East side), will be received by the Treasurers at the Office up to WEDNESDAY the 1st October next.

Specifications and full particulars of work required to be done may be obtained from Mr. F. SHAW, the Company's Engineer, at Colaba, and the terms of the contract may also be learnt on application to him.

MR. SHAW will attend on the premises in Marine Street, daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock to point out the work proposed to be executed.

REMINGTON & Co.; Treasurers.
Apollo Street, Fort, 18th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

DISPOSAL by Government of the Sweet and Salt Batty lands known as the Bhyndur, Ghorebunder and Merar Khars.

The Collector of Tanna, on the part of Her Majesty's Government of Bombay, is prepared to accept tenders for the permanent disposal, under certain conditions, of the Sweet and Salt Bhatty lands known as the Bhyndar Ghorebunder and Mera Khars.

The Collector offers the above lands upon a perpetual lease with a present reduction upon the Survey rates. The lowest terms which the Collector is prepared to accept, are recorded in sealed envelopes to be opened at the Collector's Office at Tanna, at 12 at noon on the 15th October next in the presence of such persons as may come forward to take up the above lands.

The best offer will be accepted provided the rates offered be not below the rate recorded in the sealed packet, and provided that security be furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector for the due performance of the conditions. All tenders should state at what percentage reduction on the Survey rates, the persons tendering are prepared to accept the lease.

Particulars regarding the conditions of the lease, extent of land, assessment and other details, may be obtained by enquiring at the Office of the Collector of Tanna.

E. P. ROBERTSON, Acting Collector.
Tanna Collector's Office, 19th September 1862.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st of October, a Small Cool Office in Apollo Street. Apply to GADDUK & Co.,

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND FOUR GODOWNS, No. 7, Rampart Row, next to Messrs. G. S. KING & Co. Apply to N. Sorabjee & Co., House Commissioners and General Agents, Bell Lane, No. 2, Fort.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to
LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET.

FROM the 15th October NEXT, an AIRY AND COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with a good convenience of Vehar Water and Outhouses, Stables, &c., situated at Mazagon, and now occupied by Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia as pleasure house, apply to
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street, 3rd September 1862.

TO LET AT MAHABLESHWUR.

FROM the 1st OCTOBER the "WESTWOODS," Apply to Messrs. LAWSON and McKENZIE, Bombay, or Messrs. HUNT, MONNETT & Co., Poona.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th August and 3rd September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.

This is a very beautiful Instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.

The Piano stands well in tune as Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attention. Price Rs. 750.

No. 1, Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

RED BOOT MART.

JUST received per Steamer *Indore*, another supply of goods (especially to order) comprising—

Gentlemens' Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
Do. do. do. Balmoral do.
Do. do. do. Patent Leather Dress do.
Do. do. do. French Calf Walking do.
Do. Shooting Boots with hooks.
Do. Enamel Lace Oxford Shoes.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
Do. Bronze do. do. do. Boots.
Do. Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, FRASER'S Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
28, MEDOW STREET.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE hereby beg to request that, hereafter, all parties desirous of paying our bills by POSTAGE STAMPS, will remember that we accept these merely as a matter of convenience to the senders; and trust they will refrain from inundating us with those for eight pies, and four and eight annas, which are of no use to us, and of which we have now a small cart-load on hand!—For every rupee's worth of Stamps sent us, we expect half an Anna to be added as discount, as we can always obtain this when purchasing from the treasury.—*All 8 pie, and 4 and 8 annas stamps sent to us after the 15th instant, will be returned to the senders.*

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "JEDDO."

The Tiger-Hunter. Illustrated. By Capt. M. Reid	Rs.	2 4
The Haunted Castle. By M. and R. Meehan, daughters of the late Capt. F. Meehan, P. and O. S. N. Co.		3 0
The Works of Thomas Hood. Vol. 4		4 8
Travels in British Columbia; with the narrative of a Yacht voyage round Vancouver's Island. By Capt. C. E. B. Lennard		10 8
Views of the International Exhibition		0 8
Vancouver Island, and British Columbia; where they are, what they are, and what they may become. A sketch of their History, Topography, &c. &c. By Alex. Rattray, M.D.		3 12
The Adventures of Philip on his way through the world; showing who robbed him, who helped him, and who passed him by. By W. M. Thackeray, 3 vols.		23 4
The Pickwick Papers. By C. Dickens		3 12
The tremendous adventures of Major Gahagan. By W. M. Thackeray		0 12
Scripture Stories for the young. By Rev. F. Calder		2 12
Organization in Daily Life. An Essay		3 12
Handbook to the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition of 1862. Vol. 1. By R. Hunt		2 4
The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. With memoir of the author. Illustrated		8 12
Meditations on Death and Eternity. Translated from the German by Frederica Rowan. Published by Her Majesty's Gracious Permission		7 8
The Recreations of a Country Parson. Popular Edition		2 12
The Story of Barbara Lovell; or handsome is who handsome does. By Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie		2 12
A visit to the Exhibition. In 8 changeable pictures showing its beautiful objects of Art, and how they were made		1 8
A Smaller History of England from the earliest times to the year 1862, edited by W. Smith, LL.D.		2 12
The Home Beyond: or, a happy old age. By Rev. A. Oxenden, Rector of Pluckley, Kent		1 4
A system of Surgery, theoretical and practical, in treatises by various authors, Vol. 3. Edited by J. Holmes, M. A., Cantab. This volume consists of Operative Surgery; diseases of the Organs of special sense, respiration, circulation, locomotion, and innervation		15 12
Beazeley's Book of Prescriptions		3 12
Manual of Field Artillery Exercises 1861. Official edition		3 12
Do. do. Pocket edition		0 12
Infantry Sword Exercise		0 8
Instruction of Musketry		0 12
A Military System of Gymnastic Exercises for the use of Instructors. By A. Maclaren		1 4
New Articles of War, 1862		3 0
Browne's Companion to his New Rifle Musquet.		1 12
Army Medical Regulations		1 4
Regulations and Instructions for the Purveyor's Department of the Army		2 4
Twelve Months of Matrimony. By E. Carlen		1 8
Cox's Companion to the Sea Medicine Chest		1 8
Ainslie's Cavalry Manual		1 12

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 27th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. 2s. 0 13-16d
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100

SHARES.

Name.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	502	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	6½ to 7 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	47 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Mahim Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Globe Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,200 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3/4	2¾ pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockjee Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Sir A'lee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto:
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Chinbo Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Thomtle Mill Co.	4,000)	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		99
" Loan 1835-36		94½ to 94¾
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½ to 104¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	235
Germine Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2	15s. 0d.
" (Seed)		Nominal.
To China		Nominal.
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (26TH SEPTEMBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 421 to 425
Old Surat	" 425 to 430
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 430 to 432
Old Gunnevutter	" 430 to 422
Old Comptas	" 415 to 420
Old Dharwar Sanguinea	" 405 to 410
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	" 415 to 420
Old Veraval	" 420 to 422
Old Kandeish	" 410 to 415
Old Peruthee	" 425 to 430
Old Acoote	" 430 to 435
Old Mangalore	" 430 to 432
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Chadeish...at Rs.	7-4 to 7-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 8½ to 8¾ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	" 28 to 29

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

DURING the past fortnight we had a good fall of rain throughout the districts; the crops are doing well, and the prospects of the season seem to be improving. It is expected that the Cotton fields will this year yield a larger crop than any yielded in former years.

Our Import Market has shewn some improvement during the fortnight, owing chiefly to the exciting news brought by the Galle telegrams on the 18th instant. In Piece Goods a pretty good amount of business has been done, principally by speculators, both Europeans and Natives, at slightly higher rates: dealers still hold aloof in anticipation of a fall in the prices, while importers on the other hand, are firmer than ever, and appear unwilling to part with their stocks, in anticipation of a further rise in prices which they expect will take place as soon as a better demand from the interior springs up after the Dewallee holidays which occur in the middle of the next month. Since the arrival of the English mail on the 24th instant, the speculative demand has slackened, and the market closes, but firm. *Yarns* are quiet and firm at somewhat dearer rates. *Metals* continue in good demand, and values of most descriptions are well maintained.

In the Export Market, a fresh excitement was caused by the Galle news received on the 18th instant, and a large business was done in *Cotton* at unprecedently high rates; however the demand subsided and prices lowered again on the receipt on the 24th instant, of subsequent news from Liverpool of a quiet tenor. *Seeds* are firmly held for high rates, and business is doing only in *Linseed*.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market has not as yet experienced an actual demand from up-country dealers, and the speculators are the principal purchasers in the market. *Grey Shirtings* have been dealt into a pretty large extent by speculators at rates about four to eight annas higher than before. Sales have also taken place at slightly higher rates in *Grey Madapollams* and *Grey Long Cloths*. Holders are very firm and have refused the offers of the speculators to sell 7 lbs. 40-in. *Shirtings* at Rs. 7 to 7-2 per piece; 8 lbs. *Madapollams* at Rs. 8, and *Domestics* at 12½ to 13 annas. For other descriptions, Grey Goods holders also ask higher prices, although we have not heard of much enquiry.

White Goods are quiet, and firmly held for higher rates.

Colored Goods and *Prints* are enquired for, but holders are unwilling to part with their stocks except at higher rates, which the buyers, however, do not offer at present.

Turkey Red Goods are similarly quiet, but firmly held.

Sales reported are:—

(From the 12th to the 26th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

2550	Pieces,	40 in. 38 yds,	7 lbs.	..... 7 3 0	p. pce.
500	"	40 in. 38 yds,	8	4 oz.... 8 4 0	
200	"	40 in. 38 yds,	7	7 ..... 8 7 0	
2500	"	45 in. 38 yds,	8	..... 8 0 0	
800	"	40 in. 38 yds,	7	..... 7 4. 0	

Madapollams.

90000	Pieces,	32 in. 24 yds,	2 lbs. 8 oz	2 12	0
			2 12	2 14	0
			3	3 0	0

Bengal Stripe.

700	Pieces,	24 in. 28 yds,	.....	4 0	0

YARNS.—The market continues quiet but very firm, and prices of both *Mule* and *Water* are quoted about half an anna to an anna dearer. In the absence of enquiry, the following is the only sale reported:—

20 Water Twist No. 300 lbs. No. 20 (to arr.)...13½ p. lbs.

METALS.—*Copper* has experienced an improved demand, and all descriptions have advanced in price, except *South American*, and *Nails* which remain unaltered. *Yellow Metal* is steady at Rs. 46. Of *Iron*, *Bars* are in demand and have found buyers, the English at Rs. 31 per candy and the Swedish at Rs. 59½; other sorts are firmly maintained. In *Steel* there is nothing doing; *Tube* are slightly higher, whilst *Faggots* are firm. *Lead* is firmly held and though higher rates are offered, holders look for still further advance. In *Spelter* if there is any change, it is in favor of buyers. *Tin Plates* have declined about four annas per box. *Quicksilver* has been in better demand and buyers are offering advanced rates. Sales are:—

700	Gut. Copper Bezoar	.....	at Rs.	57	0 0
200	" Do.	.....	"	57	8 0
1620	" Do.	.....	"	57	4 0
120	Tons Iron Swedish Bar	(to arr.)	"	59	8 0

COALS are firm and enquired for at our quotations.

COCHINEAL.—Late enquiries have led to business at Rs. 1-11¾a.

SAFFRON may be quoted Rs. 24 to 25 per lb.

CORKS are dull though quotations are unaltered.

CORDAGE.—30th *Europe* and *Manilla* have declined in value; *Indian* is firm at former rates.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—After the departure of the last mail the market continued quiet without any transactions, and prices were barely maintained, until the receipt of the Galle telegrams on the 18th instant, which gave the market a fresh impetus. Since then a considerable business was done at, we may almost say, hourly increasing rates. The largest portion of the purchases were made, principally by Natives. In *Sanguinea* the price of which on the 17th ruled at Rs. 500 per candy, but which rapidly rose to Rs. 650; *Dholleras* which sold at Rs. 445 to 450 also advanced in price, and was changed hands at Rs. 470 to 480. Good *Oomrawuttee* also changed hands at Rs. 410 to 420 on the spot, and eagerly bought to take the place of American and 3d. to 3½d. in the lower grades. The currency now established in our market is based upon 20½d. for "middling" Orleans, 19d for "fair" Dholleras, and 22d. for "fair" Broach, showing an advance for the month of 10d. to 11d. in American and long stapled Cotton, and about 6d. in East India Cotton.

It may be observed here that an impression prevails, apparently well-founded, that the actual stock in the port is very considerably larger than the estimate—perhaps 30,000, to 50,000 bales. In Surat Cotton it is quite evident that the current figures are entirely erroneous; for after allowing for the amount known to be set aside for export, they would actually show nothing on hand, whereas the business is still proceeding at the rate of 5,000 to 7,000 per day. In Cotton to arrive an immense business has also been done during the month, and a large proportion of the quantity afloat has probably been turned over half a dozen times. Everything that can be offered, however late the shipment or doubtful its character, is greedily bought at prices not greatly below those ruling on the spot. It may be said, on a rough average, that May shipments fetch about 1d. below their supposed value on the spot, June ditto 1½d. and July ditto 2d. per lb.

In Manchester, during the past month, the excitement has been fully as great as in Liverpool, large sums of money made here in Cotton are now being invested in that market, as Goods are considered—and justly so—much lower relatively than the raw material, and less liable to a sudden decline. Confidence is also felt in the maintenance of a much higher scale of prices for Cotton fabrics than was once thought possible, and one effect of this feeling is seen in the very large purchases which spinners are now making in Surat Cotton to arrive. The consumption consequently has shown of late no tendency to diminish, but rather the reverse, but it is probable now that it rather exceeds my last estimate of 20,000 bales per week.

Capital still continues very abundant, and the Bank rate of discount only two per cent. In Liverpool the plethora of money is excessive, owing to the release of nearly all the capital usually employed in the American Cotton trade, supplemented with many millions of profit. The presence of this great mass of unemployed capital has added largely to the speculative mania—as fast as one crop of speculators sells out another rushes into their place. The gains already made are so enormous that operators can afford to hazard any loss that can accrue on their small holdings, and so it is impossible to predict when this extraordinary game will be played out. It is perfectly plain, however, that great risk is involved in operating in this market at present prices. There are now upwards of 50,000 bales of Surat Cotton over due, and about 200,000 bales altogether should arrive this month, which might permit the stock of that class to run up to 100,000 bales; and it need not be added that, if disquieting rumours came from America, or the old reports of European mediation or intervention revived, a panic and a heavy decline in prices would be inevitable.

WOOL is barely maintained at former values.

OIL SEEDS.—With the exception of *Linseed*, there is little or no business doing in seeds for exportation. *Linseed* has been bought to a moderate extent at Rs. 7-6as. for ready delivery, and Rs. 6-10as. to 6-5as. for future delivery. *Rapeseed* is without transactions at Rs. 8-2. Other seeds are quite nominal. Sale:—

10000 Cwt. Linseed... at Rs. 6-5 to arrive in April & May.

HEMP is again higher, but there is little doing in it.

COFFEE.—*Mocha* can be got at former prices, but *Malabar* is quoted a little dearer.

PEPPER has remained unaltered.

SALTPETRE.—*Bengal* and *Rajapore* are not to be had; *Scind* can be brought at lower rates; *Refined* is quoted dearer.

MADDER ROOT.—Supplies are moderate at our quotations, No transactions reported.

GALLS.—Owing to heavy supplies prices are declining.

GUMS.—*Ammoniac* and *Benjamin* are dull and declining; other sorts are higher.

ALOES.—Stocks being large, prices are quoted cheaper.

SENNA is firmly held for higher prices.

OPIUM.—Late advices from China are encouraging notwithstanding which market here has drooped considerably since last report. This is owing to the anxiety of holders to clear their stocks before the 1st of October, when the reduced duty of Rs. 600 per chest comes into operation, and under which an unusually large quantity of drug is shortly expected to be placed on the market. We quote today Rs. 1,520.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The Money Market is not so easy as it had continued for some months past, and the Bank of Bombay probably in anticipation of a demand for money arising with the opening of the fair season, has raised its rates of discount one per cent. all round; which now stand at 5 per cent. for loans on Government Paper and at 7 per cent. for Private Bills. The last weekly statement of the Bank is as follows:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	1,18,60,046
Other Deposits	"	1,16,46,388
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	14,53,742
Rest	"	2,89,675
	Rupees... "	3,04,74,831

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	55,21,148
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	11,54,190
Bills discounted	"	45,36,323
Dead Stock	"	6,68,502
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	35,84,043
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash	Rs. 62,13,676	
Securities	" 16,46,370	
	"	78,60,046
Cash and Currency Notes	"	71,50,679
	Rupees...	3,04,74,831

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are dull, and we quote:—*Fives-and-a-half*, Rs. 112½ to 113½; *Fives*, Rs. 104½ to 104¾; and *Fours*, Rs. 94½ to 94¾.

EXCHANGE on England has improved. The rates are for *Bank Bills* 2s. 0 9/16d.; for *Document Bills*, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 13/16d.; for *China Bank Bills*, 2s. 0⅜d.

On Calcutta for Bills, on demand, we quote Rs. 99½, and for Bills at 60 days' sight, Rs. 99.

On China, for 60 days' sight Bills, Rs. 217 to 218 per 100 dollars.

SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, *1st September* 1862.

THE month under review furnishes another notable addition to the history of the Cotton trade in this remarkable year. For wild excitement and prodigious profits to the Speculator, it is only equalled by the month of June, and at times the excitement and rapidity of advance surpassed anything witnessed then or probably at any period whatever since the Cotton trade came into being.

My last report left the market steadily hardening in price, with "middling" Orleans at 18¼d. and "fair" Dholleras 13¾d. per lb. and an estimated stock on hand of 161,000 bales. During the first half of the month of August, no material change in tone occurred, the trade bought to the extent of their consumption, an active export demand prevailed and speculators operated pretty freely. Any more decided movement was kept in check by the embarrassed position of the North, and a certain under-current of public feeling that perhaps the attempt to raise men by conscription or otherwise might break down, and the Federal Government be obliged to forego its designs on the South. Still the rapid decrease of stock gave a steady upward bias to prices, and by the middle of the month "middling" Orleans had reached 20d, and "fair" Dholleras 14d. per lb.

About this time the complexion of the American advices altered, the government at Washington adopted most energetic measures for procuring recruits, and it became pretty evident that the 300,000 additional volunteers demanded by the President would be obtained either by enlistment or conscription. The period of irresolution that succeeded the battles at Richmond apparently passed away, and the North seemed to come to the conclusion to make another desperate effort to crush the South in a winter campaign. To this powerful stimulus was added another in the character of the news received from India; an immense advance had taken place there in Cotton, Goods and Yarn, in response to the excitement here in the latter half of June. Cotton in Bombay had at one time been pushed to a point 1d. above the highest quotations from this side, say to 15d. free on board and freight for Dholleras, and 17½d. for Sawginned Dharwar, whilst 7lb. shirtings had been sold as high as 30d. per lb. and though a considerable reaction had since occurred, the impression was produced that India was prepared to sustain Manchester at a higher scale of prices than had been calculated on. These causes acting together started a violent speculation in our market, buyers rushed upon the small stock of American Cotton—about 25,000 bales, and in three days prices sprang up 4d. per lb. putting middling Orleans at *two shillings per lb.* Brazil and Egyptian Cotton followed in almost an equal ratio, but Surats owing to the large arrivals expected, responded with less alacrity, and the advance in them did not exceed 1½d. per lb, placing fair Dholleral and Omrawuttee about 15¾d. per lb.

At this point a pause in the market occurred, holders of American Cotton became free sellers, as 2s. had been fixed by many as the limit for clearing out, and it was pretty generally thought that it would stem the upward movement for a time, as 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb. had done before. During two days the market showed considerable weakness, and sales were made at 1d. decline in American, and ¾d. in Surat. But the market rallied again in sympathy with the firmer tone of Manchester—no response was shown there to the weakness in Liverpool, but a strong speculative current carried prices of Goods and Yarns steadily upwards, and the impression gained ground that the consumption of Cotton would go on at still higher prices than had yet been reached; spinners resumed buying freely in our market, the decline was immediately recovered, and a fresh burst of speculation followed—the most violent that has yet been experienced. The sales during the last week reached the enormous total of 91,000 bales upon a stock of 82,000 bales held at its commencement, leaving the estimated quantity in port 62,000 bales at its close. Each day has witnessed a fresh advance, seldom less than ¾d. and often 1d. per lb; the climax was reached on Saturday, the 30th August. The *Arabia's* news to hand that morning were extremely warlike in tone, and an immense rush for Cotton at once set in, which carried up prices at the rate of ¾d. per hour, putting American and all long stapled Cotton up 1d. to 2d. for the day, and Surats ¾d. to 1d. Today the excitement continues unabated, with a further advance of 1d. per lb. on the average, bringing middling Orleans to the verge of 2s. 6d. per lb. The speculative movement in East India Cotton has been greatly aided by the continued absence of arrivals through unfavourable winds. Owing to this cause the stock has nearly run out, and the amount offering for sale has probably been turned over two or three times in the course of the week. The advance during the last week of the month may be roughly stated at 5d. to 6d. in American and long stapled Cotton, 4d. to 4½d. in the better qualities of Surats, which are

Import of Cotton into Liverpool to 29th August.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	33,000	498,000	220,000	951,000
1861...1,764,000	484,000	160,000	2,408,000	

Decrease of Import this year 1,747,000

Export of Cotton from Liverpool and Outports to 29th Aug.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	80,000	192,000	28,000	300,000
1861...	107,000	230,000	5,000	432,000

Decrease of Export this year.....132,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 29th Aug.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	17,000	13,000	33,000	63,000
1861...	589,000	228,000	70,000	887,000

Decrease of Stock this year..... 824,000

Import into Havre. Deliveries from Havre. Stock in Havre 24th Aug. 1862..... ....
" " *1861.....* 256,000

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool to 29th Aug.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	210,000	508,000	196,000	920,000
1861.	1,360,000	147,000	128,000	1,635,000

Decrease of Delivery this year..... 715,000

Average weekly delivery for Consumption from Liverpool to 29th Aug.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	6,300	14,700	5,700	26,700
1861...	38,900	4,200	3,000	46,700

Decrease of Weekly delivery this year..... 20,000

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	1,500	10,500	4,000	22,000
1861...	38,000	6,000	4,000	48,000

Cotton afloat for Liverpool 29th Aug.

American.	East India.
1862 ..... Nil	1862 413,000
1861	1861 260,000

Quotations for Cotton, 1st Sept. 1862.

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans, American	25	29½	31
Mobile, American	25	29½	30½
Uplands, American	24½	29	30
Ginned Dharwar, Surat	...	...	24
Broach, Surat	...	...	22
Dhollerah, Surat	...	...	19
Oomrawuttee, Surat	...	...	19½
Comptn, Surat	...	...	18
Pernam	...	...	29
Egyptian	...	...	28
	Ordinary.	1861. Middling.	Fair.
Orleans, American	8	9	9½
Mobile, American	7⅞	8¾	9⅜
Uplands, American	7⅞	8¾	9⅜
Ginned Dharwar, Surat	...	...	7⅞
Broach, Surat	...	...	8⅜
Dhollera, Surat	...	...	6½
Oomrawuttee, Surat	...	...	8⅜
Comptah, Surat	...	...	5⅝
Pernam	...	...	9⅜
Egyptian	...	...	9½

SAMUEL SMITH,
Cotton Broker.

2ND SEPT. P.M.—The market is ¼d. dearer for American Cotton, and "middling" Orleans is worth 2s. 6d. per lb. Surats very firm; but the tone of the market is less buoyant, and more hesitation is shown by buyers.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand	.....		1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe		.....	1s. 11¾d. "
Overland, at 7 day's sight	.....		1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at a fair rate of charge including postage, if one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 8t May 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand	.....		
On Scotland	.....	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland	.....		
Circular Notes	.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, *Limited*, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s.	11¾d. "
3	Do.	at 1s.	11¾d. "
2	Do.	at 1s.	11¾d. "
1	Do.	at 1s.	11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office)	.....	at 1s.	11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand	.....		
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or the Colonies, and on Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Australia, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by especial arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to

the rates on the lower classes, it is probable that the general result will be a reduction in the average rates. At all events, there is ample evidence that the actual incidence of the assessment, as regards particular fields or estates requires careful readjustment. It was with the view of equalising the pressure of the assessment, and with no desire or expectation of increasing its amount, that the arrangements, now in progress, estimated to cost at least three quarters of a million sterling, were sanctioned by the home authorities.

"In Bombay, the revised assessment, though still in progress, has been, throughout a large portion of the Presidency, for many years in operation. It is well understood that the existing rates were adapted rather to the depressed circumstances of the agricultural population at the time when they were imposed, than to the prospective capabilities of the soil. The measure has been in all respects successful, and it is believed that the condition of the people has advanced so rapidly that, on its revision, a very considerable increase may be effected in the rates, without any undue pressure on the resources of the people.

"Her Majesty's Government consider therefore, that, although for different reasons, these two Presidencies are not at present generally in a condition which would warrant them in authorising a permanent settlement of the land revenue on the assessed lands at the existing rates. In both Presidencies however, as districts are gradually brought under the revised assessment, and when there is reason to believe that the land revenue has not only reached its probable limit, but that it is equitably distributed over the lands affected by it, this restriction will no longer be needed."

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

PARIS, *3rd September*.

SINCE my last the Italian question and the Garibaldian movement have almost exclusively engrossed the attention of the public. I have feared for sometime past that Garibaldi would commit himself in some rash manner or another, although nothing was known for certain of his plans, yet it was evident that he had been for sometime determined on attempting some desperate step. The solution of the Italian question, with all the intrigues of diplomatists and others immediately interested therein, was something foreign to his nature, his active spirit could no longer brook delay in the matter, he had long since doubted, even if he ever believed in the honesty of Napoleon III. The tenacity with which the French troops were retained at Rome under all, and sometimes even without any, pretences, made the Italian patriot believe that unless some bold attitude was taken in the matter they would still continue in the holy city. Garibaldi has been a most successful man in his past history and throughout. The stirring events of the last few years, has given a prestige to his name, which has enabled him to carry all things before him, and his dauntless spirit has led him on to believe all things possible that he conceived would lead to the final establishment of the freedom of his beloved Italy. This last step then is the more to be deplored, not only as regards the personal consequences to Garibaldi himself, but to the great check that has been thus given to the final solution of the question. The *Moniteur* published an official declaration :—"stating that several newspapers had enquired as to what the attitude of the French Government would be in respect to the agitation which prevailed at the present moment in Italy? The question, however, was considered to be so clear that no doubts were considered possible ; and in the face of insolent threats and the consequences of a demagogic insurrection which appeared to some as being probable, the French Government and its military honour, would oblige it more than ever to defend the Holy Father ; and that the world must be aware that France does not abandon those to whom she extends her protection, when in danger." This declaration was promulgated before the failure of Garabaldi, was known and was naturally looked upon as giving a very serious aspect to the then state of things.

Soon after the closing of my last communication, it was said that endeavours had been made to induce Garabaldi to come to terms with the Government of Italy. In reply to their solicitations he is reported to have said that he would only lay down his arms on one condition, that the Italian Government should enter into an arrangement with France that she would engage, in the presence of the European powers, to withdraw her troops from Rome at a period to be there and then fixed. Some of the Paris papers published a telegram from Rome stating that the Marquis de Lavalette had been granted an audience by the Sovereign Pontiff, for the purpose of assuring his Holiness, in the name of the Emperor, that France would never permit any invasion of the actual territories of the Papal States, but that she would guarantee their integrity at any price. This bit of intelligence is scarcely believed to be correct. Rumour says that preparations are being made to send considerable reinforcements to Rome, these rumours are contradicted by the official organs, who say that the men to be sent out are only intended to make up the force already there, to its effective strength, which has been somewhat reduced by the number of men away on leave. I am of opinion myself that notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, the Government are ready at any moment to pour troops into Rome and are only waiting a reasonable pretence for so doing. Time alone will show what are the intentions of the Emperor, he is far to wary to let the world know what his "little game" is in the matter. The other day we were informed that the Papal Nuncio here had received a communication from Cardinal Antonelli, in which it was said that a report was current in Rome that a proposal was to be made by the Emperor that Rome should be occupied jointly with French and Italian troops. This the Cardinal declared would never be agreed to by the Pope, and that in the event of any such proposal being made his Holiness would at once quit Rome followed by all the Cardinals. Napoleon III has expressed in very decided terms his disapprobation of the doings of the Garibaldians, but, as far as my opinion goes, there is nothing very wonderful in that.

In the midst of all these rumours, and many more besides, reliable information reaches us that the Italian Liberator has entered Catania and that he was received there by the National Guard and many of the inhabitants with great joy. That the streets were barricaded so as to protect the city from General Ricotti who was known to be advancing on the place with his troops. At that time it was supposed that a portion of the army of the South was favorably disposed towards the movement ; it was also asserted that many of the officers had declared that they would not fight against Garibaldi. In the meantime we hear that General Cialdini has been appointed Extraordinary Commissioner in Sicily in the place of General Cugia recalled. That the columns of General Ricotti and Mella had effected a junction at Misterbianco. Then comes another telegram stating that Garibaldi had seized the public treasury, and the electric telegraph office at Catania, and that he was likewise imposing contributions on the inhabitants who were favorably disposed towards the Government. We are in the same breath informed that the volunteers are ill armed, and that a provisional Government was formed at Catania. Immediately afterwards we receive information that the story about the provisional Government is false. The next intelligence is that Garibaldi had taken forcible possession of two steamers in the port of Catania, but that news lacked confirmation. Since then we hear that he had left that place in the night, and that it was believed that he had landed in Calabria. *La France* stated the other day that Garibaldi had consented to negociate with Victor Emmanuel himself, which story the same veritable journal contradicts a day or two afterwards. The next piece of news we get is that the King takes the command of the army of the South in person, and that by so doing it would at once compel Garibaldi to either submit or to come into open collision with his Sovereign. If this report should turn out to be correct it will show that the affair is indeed a serious one. Menotti Garibaldi, (Garibaldi's son), is said to have advanced towards Messina, and that a column of Bersaglieri were in pursuit of him. A popular demonstration had taken place at Genoa on the 28th ult., it was brought about in consequence of the promulgation of Garibaldi's proclamation. The police had to suppress the movement, but several people were wounded before the populace could be dispersed. Soon after Garibaldi left Catania the Royalists re-entered the city, and made about 800 Volunteers prisoners and on the arrival of the new commander-in-chief of the naval forces, the commander of the war frigate lying off the port was immediately placed in arrest on account of his doubtful conduct in allowing Garibaldi to embark from thence without interfering with him. On the authority of the *Monarchico Nazionale*, we learn that Garibaldi was at Melito with 1,300 men, and that orders has been issued for troops in large numbers to be sent out immediately in search of the rebels and to defeat them, and that the fleet in the Straits were to cut off all communication between them and Sicily. The *Official Gazette* of Turin announced that Garibaldi had quitted Melito and was on his way to Reggio, on which place he was marching, and that he had announced to his followers that he would, in a few days, enter Naples at the head of them. From Naples we learn that General La Marmora had issued a proclamation declaiming against the conduct of the men who were provoking civil war in Sicily, and that Garibaldi their chief had thrown himself on that Continent, with threats of introducing anarchy, and that such being the case it was the duty of the Government to crush the insurrection at once. Therefore a state of seige was proclaimed and the Commanders of Divisions were ordered to unite all civil and millitary powers ; any assemblages that met together would be at once dispersed by force, the exportation or retention of arms to be prohibited, all arms to be given up within three days, and the liberty of the press was to be restricted. The *Official Gazette* of Turin of the 28th August, announced that conflicts had taken place between the Royal troops and the forces of Garibaldi, and that he had been obliged to give up his intention of entering Reggio and was on his way for the mountains. It appears that it was a reconnoitering party of the Royal troops that came in contact with Garibaldi, and that he lost some forty, men taken prisoners, among whom were some officers. There were none killed on either side but several wounded belonging to both parties. There had been several arrests at Naples. The *Presse* of the evening of the 28th ultimo, states that the three Calabrias had declared in favour of Garibaldi. The French fleet has been despatched to Naples, and it was even asserted that a British squadron had been sent in that direction, but I do not vouch for the truth of the latter assertion. A letter received here from Turin says, that between thirty and forty officers had arrived at Genoa from Sicily as deserters from the Royal army, they having resigned their commissions sooner than fight against Garibaldi, the greater portion of them had served under that general. It is expected that they will be tried by Court Martial. The *Diritto* had been seized at Turin for publishing a proclamation of Garibaldi's exciting the Italians to insurrection on the 24th ultimo. On the 29th Garibaldi was only ten hours journey from Reggio near Aspromonte ; and that Colonel Pallavicino had been made a General, we also learned something of the details of the affair. Garibaldi is said to have occupied a strong position at Aspromonte when he was attacked by Pallavicino's column consisting of Barsglieri and numbering some 1,800 men. The contest did not last long, the Garibaldian's being compelled to surrender at discretion. General Cialdini published an official despatch in which, after confirming the defeat of Garibaldi, and his capture, states that 2,000 of the rebels were taken prisoners. The *Gazette* declares on the authority of Government that in order to prevent as much as possible the promulgation of false intelligence, the views and acts of the Government are to be published in the columns of that organ only. The *Italia* says that the Royal troops had twelve killed and 200 wounded, and that Garibaldi had received two wounds one of which was serious, his son also was wounded. The state of seige was to be continued in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily, that the Royal troops were in pursuit of the insurgents who had escaped from Catania, and the conflict at Aspromonte. The trial of Garibaldi and his adherents who were taken prisoners was to take place forthwith, but at that time it was not known by what tribunal they would be tried. It is said that the deserters from the Royal army who were made prisoners have been shot. I have since heard that this as been contradicted. The French Government have expressed their approbation of the promptness and success of the Italian arms in this affair, and complimented them accordingly. More recent details of the affair have since reached us, from which it appears, that Garibaldi intended, if possible, to reach the Tyrol, but that Colonel Pallavicino being aware that he was at Aspromonte determined on attacking him, and therefore led on his troops consisting of a regiment of Bersaglieri and two battalions of the line. He divided these into three columns, when they ascended the hills towards Aspromonte by different paths. Garibaldi was summoned to surrender but refused, when the fight at once commenced ; it is described as being long and desperate, and that the Garibaldians made a most obstinate resistence, although they were composed of very young and inexperienced soldiers. Very few were killed on either side, and the number of wounded is estimated at above 300 on both sides. Garibaldi received two wounds (bayonet wounds), one through the thigh and the other in his foot, and his son, Menotti Garibaldi, was also slightly wounded. The position being forced at the point of the bayonet, it was impossible for them to escape, every passage being guarded by the Royal troops, so that Garibaldi was compelled unconditionally to surrender, with all those that were with him. Garibaldi asked permission to be allowed to embark on board an English steamer, but Pallavicino had no power to comply with his request ; General Cialdini was referred to, who immediately applied to Government for instructions. A council of ministers were immediately convoked but their decision, if they came to any, was not known. Garibaldi was sent a prisoner on board a man-of-war, with orders that he should be treated with every consideration, and that all necessary attention should be given to his wounded condition. Garibaldi arrived at Spezzia, on the 1st instant, his wounds were, it was said, not so serious as had been reported. Great excitement was caused at first by the news of the fall of Garibaldi, and few people could be made to believe in the truth of it. People had been so long accustomed to hear of his successes that they looked upon him as invincible, and when the details of the affair reached here it seemed still more incredible, that a General like Garibaldi should be defeated in a mere skirmish, not with a General of skill and experience, but by an officer that was never before heard of. It certainly does appear strange that the defeat of this great man should have been brought about by so simple means, and in a manner so very common place. It can only be accounted for by the extreme youth and inexperience of his troops. For my own part I must confess that I am not at all taken by surprise in the matter, for I have all along looked upon Garibaldi's proceedings in these late affairs as rash and ill-advised, and although I was not prepared to hear of his defeat in the manner in which it actually took place, yet it was quite evident that it must terminate disastrously to the cause of Italian liberty and to the Liberator himself. Of course Garibaldi will be brought to trial immediately, and there is nothing to prevent his being convicted, but it is scarcely probable that any punishment will be inflicted upon him, his previous glorious services for his king and country will forbid that, and even setting all these considerations aside it would be hardly politic to do anything of the sort with him as it would be sure to raise a formidable opposition to the Government, which would not be easily appeased, but would doubtless end in very serious disturbances and bloodshed.

The state of affairs in Mexico still appears to be as complicated as ever and equally unsatisfactory, each communication received from that part of the world contradicts to some extent the previous one. I am of opinion that the "powers that be" have considerably burnt their fingers in the matter, and are at a loss how to get out of the mess. Reinforcements of men and stores continue to be sent out. The Government organs occasionally emit a good deal of bluster about the matter, but it is only looked upon as so much froth. Time alone will tell what will be the upshot of the affair, but I am at a loss to know in what way the "Grande Nation" will be able to bring any laurels off that field. I have every reason to believe that the Emperor finds himself in a pretty considerable fix, as they used to say in Yankeedom.

The Emperor has been to Chalons, and there has been grand doings there, he has now left on his way to Biarritz, and the camp is to be at once broken up.

Recent accounts from Rome say, that despite of the assurances of protection from the French Government, and of the grandiloquent bluster of the Pope, or rather of his Cardinals, the state of things there are anything but satisfactory. His Holiness is of course relieved for the moment from his great anxiety, that of the invasion of his capital by Garibaldi, but notwithstanding that, the normal state of things existing in the heart of his kingdom still tends to make things uncomfortable.

I have not room for anything more in this communication, having been obliged to devote so much space to the only question that is really worth writing about—The Italian question.

The Bourse has been considerably agitated by the crisis in Italy, and a decline of about ½ per cent. took place in the quotation of 3 per cents.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

26th September 1862.

Government Paper four per cent. five Rupees and half to five Rupees and three quarters discount.

Five per cent. four Rupees and half to four Rupees and three quarters premium.

Five and half per cent. twelve Rupees and half to twelve Rupees and three quarters premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits two shillings and eleven-sixteenths.

Freights to London dead weight, sixty shillings to seventy shillings. Jute ninety-five to one hundred shillings. Seeds ninety to ninety-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch six rupees and fourteen annas to seven Rupees per piece. Madapollams by eleven, three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees and fifteen annas to three rupees per piece. Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eight annas per morah.

Market for Piece Gooda firm speculations buying. Market for Twist very firm.

OUR Hyderabad correspondent reports the occurrence of what is evidently a gross conspiracy. The circumstances as before us are, to say the least, most extraordinary and we shall allude to them further to-morrow.—*Englishman, Sept.* 15.

THE North-West journals confidently announce the speedy retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Edmonstone—his successor is not named.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 17.

LOCAL.

A SERMON will be preached at St. John's, Colaba, to-morrow by the Revd. C. T. Wilson, B.A., in behalf of the operatives of Lancashire, after which a collection will be made.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, Captain King, to Aden and Suez, to-day at 5 P. M :—

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Edgerley ; Mr. and Mrs. E. Parker ; Major Bolton, 106th Regiment ; Mr. Thomas Rathmell ; Mr. T. G. Palmer ; Mr. G. Spencer ; Mrs. Thomas Kerr ; Mr. S. Mignon ; Mrs. Baker and Commander H. Batt, I.N.

For Penang.—Two Natives, 20th Regt. M. N. I.

For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. John Borielli.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain R. T. Dundas, which leaves our harbour on Monday at 9 A.M., for China, &c., carries on board 1318 chests of Malwa Opium and the following passengers :—

For Calcutta.—Surgeon W. A. Thomson ; Mr. Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Mody and two servants ; Mr. Burjorjee Nusserwanjee ; Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Solon ; Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Boomla and a native servant.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents :—

List of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary of News.
Bombay Legislative Council
Bombay :—Local. Miscellaneous News.
Meeting in aid of the Distress in Lancashire.
News Letters.
Public Meeting to address Mr. Laing.
Topics of the Time.
The Civil Service.
The Public Works Budget for 1862-63.
The "Essays and Reviews." Wilson on Hindu Sects.
Native Pleaders in Small Cause Court.
The Bombay Budget Orders, 1862-63.
Bicentenary of Bombay.
Great Meeting in behalf of Lancashire.
Geological Survey of India.
Work of the Legislative Council in the Second Sessions of 1862.
The Ryotwar.
The Conflicting Parties.
Illustration of Native Progress.
The Accident in Calcutta.
The Late Mr. Mead.
Mr. Laing and the Cash Balances.
The Viceroy's Movement and the Relief.
Cotton from India.
The only way to get Cotton from India.
Colonel Brace's Report upon the Godavery.
Indian Intelligence.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Punjaub.
Central Asia.
Oudh.
Eastern Frontier.
Bhopal.
Nizam's Dominions.
Dacca.
Dharwar.
Bombay Budget Orders 1862-63.
Abolition of Duties on Cotton within the Territories of the Rajas of Sehtamow and Sillana.
Letters to the Editor.
Kattywar.
The Bombay Services.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
Commercial Gazette.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
Cochin Market Report.
Shipping Intelligence.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
Births, Marriages & Deaths.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this Office, is now available.

As yet, judging from results, we appear, with all our measures of precaution, prevention, and treatment, to have gained nothing upon that terrible disease, the cholera. The death-list of H. M.'s 52nd L.I, at Jhansi and Gwalior, for one month, from the 8th of August, when the regiment fled into camp to avoid the disease, till the 8th of September, when they returned to quarters, amounted to an aggregate of seventy men, women, and children—a rate of mortality which, if continued for one year, would annihilate the regiment. It is still painfully obvious that, notwithstanding all the calamities which we have suffered from this fearful disease, and all the study and research which have been directed towards it, absolutely nothing whatever is known as to its real nature and causes ; and we need not point out, to the most simple, the impossibility of successfully resisting or curing that which no one understands, and, consequently, no one can satisfactorily explain. H. M's. 52nd had the full benefit of everything that is known, advised or ordered, in this country, with reference to the cholera : and the above death-roll is the result ! —*Englishman, September* 15.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH SEPT.

SURAT.—The fall of rain during this fortnight, though moderate, was very opportune. The crops, with the exception of rice in some places, are reported to be in good condition. The weeding operations have been commenced, and still rain is wanted in the districts where it had not fallen heavily in July and August. All the districts continue healthy except Chickloe and Bulsar where cholera prevails, and Bugwar where fever has made its appearance.

POONA.—There has been a sufficient fall of rain in the talookas of Sewnere, Pabul, Indapoor, and Bhimthoory, while throughout the Kheir, Havelly, and Poorundhur talookas more or less rain has fallen, and in the talookas of Mawul there have been partial showers. The *Rubbee* sowing has commenced in the talookas of Indapoor and Bhimthoory. The *Khurreef* crops are reported to be doing well. Public health good.

SATTARA AND MAHABLESHWUR.—During the fortnight under report rain fell abundantly throughout the Collectorate, and the prospects of the season have improved. The *Khurreef* crops, which had been sown, were, with some exceptions, doing well. In the eastern districts, though the season for sowing the *Khurreef* crops had passed away, still the cultivators have been enabled by this fall of rain to commence sowing *Rubbee* : and there is every reason to hope the latter will be a good crop. The scarcity of fodder was still great in the Punderpoor district.

BELGAUM.—There was a good fall of rain, and the whole of the crops are doing well.

DHARWAR.—Fall of rain moderate, but not being heavy there is not enough of water for the rice crop which, however, is in good condition : the rest of the crops flourishing. Cotton sowing nearly completed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

Matters for hearing this day before a single Judge.

For final disposal of Suit.

Visnur Manock and others *vs.* Shamjee Canjee and others.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters for hearing this day.

Ramlall Tunckooreydass vs. Luckmichund Munuram.—Demurrer for Argument.

Ramlall Tunckooreydass vs. Luckmichund Munuram.—Demurrer for Argument.

Mourabhoy, Vrishbhookundass vs. Bhagmull Dhunroopmull.—Exceptions for Argument.

Petamber Narron and another vs. Bhimjee Girdhur and another.—Exceptions for Argument.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali vs. Casserow Baba Sahib Holkar.—Demurrer for Argument.

Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Dossal vs. Hajee Jacob Hajee Dossal.—Exceptions for Argument.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali and others vs. Casserow Baba and others.—Demurrer for Argument.

Aban Sha Sabit Ali and others vs. Casserow Baba and others.—Demurrer for Argument.

HIGH COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

(THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.)

Second Day, Friday, 26th September.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

MR. JUSTICE COUCH having taken his seat on the Bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. THOMAS WOODS.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. R. C. Smith ; W. Barker ; R. Roberts ; J. F. Spencer ; F. Date ; H. Prescott ; A. Lester ; J. De Ga ; Hormusjee Sorabjee ; Anundrow Bhicoby ; and Jaloodeen Moideen.

CHEATING.—Huckumchund Ogurchund, No. 1 of the calendar, was placed at the bar on an indictment for cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property of one Veerchund Dewraj. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor deposed, that he is a dealer in gold and silver ornaments, and has a shop in Cazee Street. On the 23rd June last, the prisoner came to his shop at one o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner said he had come from the village of Morvar in Bassein for the purpose of purchasing some gold and silver articles ; he asked the price of the pair of gold necklaces hanging up in the shop, and tried the gold upon a piece of touchstone. Prisoner asked witness to allow him to take away the necklaces for a time to be shewn to a goldsmith. Prosecutor gave him the ornaments upon prisoner promising to return them after testing. Prisoner, however, did not return, and prosecutor went in search of him and found him at about six o'clock in the evening sitting in the shop of a Marwaree. Prosecutor demanded the necklaces of the prisoner, which the latter denied having taken from him and ran away. He then pursued him and gave the prisoner in charge of a policeman. Prisoner was searched and the necklaces were found in his *dhotur*.

Gunna Jewa, a pawn broker, said he kept a shop in Cazee Street. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 23rd June last, the prisoner had come to his shop for the purpose of pawning some silver anklets. At seven o'clock the same evening prisoner redeemed the anklets, and while he was sitting in the shop, the prosecutor came up and demanded two gold necklaces from him. Prisoner was then given in charge of a policeman. Prisoner denied having taken any necklaces from the prosecutor.

Police Havildar, No. 548, said that on the evening in question he was doing duty in Cazee Street. He saw the prisoner running away, and pursued by the prosecutor. Prisoner was arrested by him and another policeman. Prosecutor charged prisoner with making away with a pair of gold necklaces. Prisoner denied all knowledge of the affair. Prisoner was searched and the necklaces were found in his *dhotur*.

Prisoner in defence urged that he had taken the necklaces from the prosecutor for the purpose of having them valued by a goldsmith, and while he was returning with them at six o'clock in the evening on his way to the prosecutor's shop, he met the prosecutor who gave him in charge of a policeman.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

FORGERY.—Francis de Lima was charged with forging a certificate of character.

Captain John Evans deposed, that on the 19th of August last, the letter now produced was addressed to him. He was not in, but was given him on his return. On the following day the 20th the prisoner called again, when he saw him and asked him who gave him the letter, which witness showed him and whose writing it was. He said it was from Colonel Worgan and that it was in his handwriting and that Colonel Worgan had sent the letter to the prosecutor by him the prisoner. The Manager of the Hotel was then called up and the prisoner was given into custody. [The Clerk of the Crown here read the letter.] The prisoner was asked by the prosecutor on the day in question whether he had any other character, when he produced another letter purporting to have come from Colonel Thurlaston. The suspicions of prosecutor were then aroused against the prisoner, as he had no doubt that both the letters were forgeries.

Sorabjee Bomanjee, Manager of the Adelphi Hotel, deposed to the prisoner having brought the first letter on the 19th August and to his leaving it in the Captain's room. The letter now produced was the same one that was brought by the prisoner. The prisoner said he would return the next morning, he did so and witness took him up to Captain Evans. Witness corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor as to what took place in his room. Eventually the prisoner was given into custody. Witness had been previously acquainted with the prisoner, he had been a Billiard marker in the hotel but had been away from the establishment upwards of twelve months.

Colonel Worgan deposed, that he was Agent for Guncarriages. The paper now shewn to witness had never been written by him, and that the prisoner had never been in his service, as far as he was aware of.

Prisoner in defence said, that on the 15th of August he went to the Fort and he there saw a Parsee who asked him if he wanted service. He said that he was in want of service. The Parsee then told him that if he gave him ten rupees he would procure him service. Prisoner told him that he was a poor man and could not afford to give him so much, but eventually gave him seven rupees when the Parsee wrote the letter and gave it to him (prisoner.) He took the letter to the Hotel to Captain Evans, but as Captain Evans was not in, he left the letter with his servant and promised to come again the next day. On his going there after seeing Captain Evans he was given into custody.

His Lordship briefly summed up and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the term of nine calendar months.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Babajee Cristna was indicted for house breaking by night, and by theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

Balloo Ballajee deposed, that on the 13th of August he retired to rest about 9 o'clock and fastened the room door in the usual manner. About 11 o'clock he awoke and found the door open and a quantity of wearing apparel and some other property missing. He was very much alarmed but he got a light, after that he found that the tattoo wall had been broken through by which means a man's hand might have been admitted. Some Sepoys came and called him, they had the prisoner with them, and they produced to him the articles now before the Court.

Crustna Keshow Police Naique No. 349 deposed, that he was doing duty on the night in question in the Falkland road when his attention was attracted, about 11 o'clock, by seeing the prisoner coming from the direction of Khetwaddy. Witness called to him but as he did not reply he was suspected. He had a bundle under his arm and found the articles now produced therein. On the prisoner being asked how he became possessed of them he could give no account of them, but as he was being taken along he said that he would show witness where he got them from, and he took him to the house of the prosecutor and pointed that out to be the place from whence he had taken the things. Witness there saw a hole in the tattoo wall which was first shewn him by the prosecutor. The things were claimed by the prosecutor as being his property.

Prisoner in defence made a long rambling statement without meeting the charge.

His Lordship summed up and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The jury in this case were out of court three hours 20 minutes, when they brought in a verdict of guilty on the second count of the indictment, which charged the prisoner with theft in a human dwelling. Sentence deferred.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Goolab Khan Mahomed Khan was indicted for house-breaking by night with the intention of committing Theft.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be confined with rigorous imprisonment for four years.

THEFT.—Dhaggia Ellapa pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with theft of ornaments from a child.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to undergo rigorous imprisonment for the term of six calendar months.

The following gentleman were empannelled on the

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. THOMAS JAMES BURKE.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. Cartledge ; H. B. H. Turner ; C. Cutts ; N. Ellis ; J. Kirkman ; J. King ; J. C. Houghland ; D. A. De Almeida : Framjee Rustomjee ; Parosha Meherjeebhoy ; and Ramjee, Rugnathjee.

BITING OFF A NOSE.—Rama Shetty was indicted for causing grievous bodily hurt to one Ambee woman, by biting off the tip of the said Ambee's nose.

Ambee, woman, deposed that the prisoner, who kept her, on the 15th day of July last, came to her and she went out with him, and when in the road he bit off a portion of her nose. She called out and as he was running away a sepoy came up and seized him. She charged the prisoner with having bit off her nose, he was then taken into custody and she was sent to the Hospital.

Sooma Balloo, Police sepoy, No. 336 deposed, that while on duty on the day in question he apprehended the prisoner. The prosecutrix came up directly afterward, she was bleeding from the nose where the prisoner had bit her. He had blood about his mouth. The prisoner admitted that he had bitten the woman's nose because she refused to live with him.

Mr. Nesserwanjee Jehangeer stated, that he was a sub-assistant Surgeon, on the morning of the 16th July the prosecutrix was brought to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital ; on examining her he found that the tip of her nose was off. The injury done to her nose, in the opinion of witness, might have been caused by biting with the teeth. In his judgment as a medical man it had caused a permanent disfiguration to the prosecutrix.

Prisoner in defence said, that he went to the Fort in search of work, and when he came back the prosecutrix was out of the house. He went and found her in the hospital and tried to persuade her to return. He admitted that he threw the woman in a gutter, but that he did not know how she received the injury to her nose, it might have been cut by a piece of glass.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship said that the prisoner had been found guilty of a similar offence at the last criminal sessions. Sentence deferred.

THEFT.—Imaum Ali Mankhan, was indicted for theft of a diamond ring.

Mr. Bennett, Auctioneer, stated that the diamond ring (produced), was one that had been entrusted to their firm for sale. It was lost from the shop on the 23rd August. It was kept in the shop in a glass case, which case was only opened for the purpose of showing goods to customers.

Hormusjee Sorabjee deposed, that on the day in question he was at Messrs. Bennett's Auction-room. He observed a servant showing goods to some gentlemen and the prisoner was standing near the case, he, (prisoner) took up the diamond ring, he held it in his closed hand and went outside with it. Witness told one of Messrs. Bennett's men. The Hamal then went out, and presently afterwards the prisoner was brought back by a Police sepoy. The ring was taken from his hand.

Setulsing Menuansing, a peon in the employ of the prosecutor deposed, that on the day in question, in consequence of what the last witness told him he followed the prisoner and seized him near the shop. Saw that he had a ring in his hand, the prisoner was brought back to the shop when the ring was taken from him.

Police Havildar No. 237, stated that he took the prisoner into custody on the day in question on a charge of stealing the ring.

Prisoner said in defence that he was 60 years of age and had never committed a theft in his life. He admitted that he took up the ring, but he only did so for the purpose of examining it. The man there told him, when he asked the price of it, that he was to go and ask Mr. Bennett, who was outside, and as he was going out to do so he was seized.

His Lordship summed up the evidence and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

THEFT.—Dwarka Jeewa was indicted with committing theft by stealing certain rupees and notes.

Gungaram Chinaram deposed, that the prisoner was in his service. On 25th August last, he, prosecutor, went to a fair at Walkeshwur and left the prisoner in charge of the house and property therein. On his return he found the prisoner away. On the next morning he missed 57 Rs. in cash and a Currency Note for 10 Rs. and some gold beads. He knew the number of the note. The box had got the lock broken when he examined it next morning and found it quite empty. Did not see the prisoner that morning. He gave information to the Police. The note now produced was the same that was stolen from him. It had never been shewn to him at the Police office. The deposition now produced had been read over, explained to, and signed by him. None of the beads had been found.

Surreep Kupwa stated that he was a dealer in gold and silver ornaments. The waist-chain now produced had been sold to the prisoner for Rs. 46 which he paid for on the 30th August. On the following day the Police came to the witness's shop with the prosecutor and the prisoner. Was asked whether he had sold the chain to the prisoner and he said that he had. He had never seen the prisoner before he bought the chain, but he was quite sure that it was him.

Govind Gunnesh Police Havildar, No. 347 deposed, that on the day in question he was doing duty. On that day he saw the prisoner running away, witness followed and seized him, when the prisoner put five rupees in witness's hand to let him go. The prisoner was searched and the waist-chain, a Currency Note for Rs. 10 and eight annas were found on him. Witness saw the prosecutor on the Boleshwur road, the prisoner was also there ; the prosecutor charged him with having robbed him of the articles in question. The prisoner took them to the shop of the last witness.

Police Havildar No. 104, stated that he assisted in arresting and searching the prisoner. The note produced and ten annas were found on the prisoner.

Prisoner in defence said that when he went to buy the waist-chain the prosecutor was sitting in his room and another person with him. The prosecutor gave him permission to go and purchase the chain ; and that he had paid for it out of his own money. As to the note it had been paid to him for work done in April last.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, being an old offender, was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THEFT.—Nyalchund Suggoon, indicted with theft in a human dwelling of a silver waist-chain and other articles, and on the second count with having in his possession the same, having reason to believe that it was stolen.

Lallchund Abeechund deposed, that he knew the prisoner and that he had been living in the same room with him. The silver waist-chain produced was his property. On the night of the 3rd instant, prosecutor put it, and Rs. 37 wrapped up in his waistcloth under his pillow, when he went to bed at 11 o'clock. In the morning at half-past five o'clock they were missing from there. At 10 o'clock he (prosecutor) saw them again, the prisoner took them out from the rafters of the house. He told a Police havildar that he would give them up. The prisoner came there after prosecutor was asleep.

Purshotum Juratram stated, that he lived in the same room as the prosecutor, who was his nephew. On the night in question he went to bed at 11 o'clock no one else was there at that time. At 1 o'clock the prisoner came and knocked at the door when witness got up and let him in. About 5 o'clock on the following morning his nephew complained that he had missed his waist-chain and the rupees. The prisoner said that he had taken them. He was then given into custody.

Police Havildar No. 826 deposed to the prosecutor having made a compliant to him. In consequence he went to the house of the prosecutor where he saw the prosecutor, the last witness, and the prisoner. While he was making enquiries the prisoner took the property, which was rapped up in a cloth from the rafters, and said that he had committed the theft. He was then taken into custody.

Police Naique No. 52, deposed to having assisted in taking the prisoner into custody.

In defence the prisoner said that it was a false charge brought against him and that he was innocent of it. The charge was brought against him by the prosecutor because he told the prosecutor that he would inform against him for being in possession of stolen property.

His Lordship summed up and pointed out some slight discrepancies in the evidence. The jury found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Babajee Crustna, who had been found guilty of theft in a dwelling house by the morning jury, was then called up for sentence. It having been proved that he had been in gaol nine or ten times for stealing, His Lordship sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

The Court rose at 5-30 P.M. and adjourned until 10 A.M. this day.

In the course of the day the Grand Jury brought in true bills in the following cases. Nos. 3, 13, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24 and 25.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury reported to the Court, that they had found bills on all the indictments that had been brought before them, except one, which they could not go on with in consequence of the absence of one of the witnesses.

His Lordship ordered the crier to call the witness in the usual manner, which having been done and the witness not answering, it was ordered that a note should be made of the circumstance.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court Appellate side, Civil Jurisdiction, on Saturday the 27th September 1862 :—

Special Appeal No. 117 of 1861.—Konkun—Govind Trimbuck Sumunt *vs.* Krishnajee Shetaram, Purshotum and Atmaram Sons of Pandoorung Purappay.

Special Appeal No. 179 of 1861.—Poona—Sukharam bin Vyajee Soondul *vs.* Sudasew bin Svajee Goondul.

Special Appeal No. 126 of 1861.—Konkun—Sudasew Tikajee *vs.* Vittoba Hurjee, deceased, his son and heir Gopal.

Special Appeal No. 138 of 1861.—Ahmednugur—Zorawurmul Sewlal Marwadee, by his Manager Nuwulram Doolechund *vs.* Khoobchund Roopchund Marwadee, Punalal Phutechund and Purushram Motiram.

Special Appeal No. 171 of 1861.—Konkun—Kurmoodin wulud Mahomed Sadilla, deceased, his widow and heir Aminabeebee, also deceased, her daughters and heirs Phuteesaheb, wife of Moolna Ismail Tougalkar and Mosahebbeebee deceased, by her husband Mahomed Abdoola wullud Kurrimoodin Mookree of Oorun *vs.* Anundrao Venkaji, deceased, by his sons and heirs Venayakrao, Lukshmunrao, Mahadewrao and Venkoba.

Special Appeal No. 187 of 1861.—Poona—Narayen wd. Sukojee and Gungajee wd. Narojee *vs.* Budi Oonisa Oorf Oomrao Begum Kom Isaak Saheb, Lukshmun wd. Ramjee, Ranoji wd. Saoji, deceased, his heirs Godaji, Sukaji, Sukharam and Govinda and Khundoji wd. Ragooji.

Special Appeal No. 189 of 1861.—

to allow of the thorough setting of this large mass of frash work before any additional weight is placed upon it.

24. I expect that the girder abutments and the abutments and piers of the arches, of this viaduct will be brought to the same level as the girder piers before the rains.

25. The headings of the tunnels have progressed satisfactorily.

26. The accompanying Table shews the state of progress of the tunnelling at the end of the quarter.

27. The works at Egmpoora Depot have been pushed on well during the quarter and are now nearly completed.

28. About 15,000 men have been employed on this contract during the three months, and the value of works executed is Rupees 5,37,908.

CONTRACT No. 12.

Egutpoora to Bhosawul.

29. The maintenance of the Line between Egutpoora and Deolalee was transfered from the contractors to the Company in January last, and since then the road has been maintained in the good order in which it was handed over.

30. The new Station at Nandoor is nearly completed.

31. The Line from Deolalee to Challisgaum has been well maintained by the contractors and they are now making up the banks very fully to the formation width.

32. The other works and Stations on this portion of the Line are in very good order.

33. The wells at Munmar, Nandgaon, and Challisgaum will have to be deepened to insure a sufficient supply of water next season.

34. At the end of the quarter under report the permanent way was laid to within six miles of Julgaon, and since then the road has been laid into the Station ground.

35. The fencing is now being pushed on vigorously. Large quantities of material for it are brought by Engine from Challisgaum. The Stations, especially Julgaon, are behind hand, and will, I fear, prevent the opening of the Line at as nearly a date as I had anticipated.

36. The last pier of the Wangoor viaduct between Julgaon and Bhosawul has been founded and is being rapidly carried up. Most of the girders of this viaduct are upon the ground.

CONTRACT No. 13.

Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee.

37. During the quarter 36,360 cubic yards have been put into embankments, which brings up the earth-work executed to 96 per cent. of the total.

38. About 92 per cent. of the cuttings have been executed.

39. The progress of the masonry generally along the contract is satisfactory; but, as I have pointed out in a Special Report, the contractors have, through certain Districts, peculiar difficulties to contend with in the great scarcity of stone and the thorough unsuitableness of the soil of the country for the manufacture of bricks in the same localities.

40. The first abutment and 6 piers of the Mund viaduct are nearly up to import level, and No. 2 abutment and 14 piers have been founded.

41. About 56 miles of road is laid and linked in.

42. The total value of work executed during the three months is Rupees 4,74,519.

CONTRACT No. 14.

Oomrawuttee to Nagpore.

43. The contractors are now at work generally along the contract, and they have commenced the masonry at some of the principal points along the contract.

44. 33,022 cubic yards have been put into embankments during the three months, and the total value of work executed during the same period is Rupees 2,24,803, of which Rupees 41,774 was due on masonry.

CONTRACT No. 15.

Bhosawul to Hurdah.

45. The setting of the masonry at the Taptee viaduct was not resumed till the middle of March, but by the end of that month a large number of men were on the ground, and there was every promise of active operations there during the remainder of the season.

46. The earth-work and masonry have been going on during the period under report on the first 60 miles of Line, which includes the rough unhealthy district of the Asseer Jungles.

47. The total value of works executed during the three months, is Rupees 1,38,543, of which Rupees 4,288 is for masonry.

CONTRACT No. 16.

Hurdah to Sohagpore.

48. I have little to notice on this contract since the date of my last report.

49. The contractors' arrangements continue satisfactory, but they have not yet done any large amount of work.

50. About 190,700 cubic yards have been put into their embankments during the three months, making a total of 251,200 cubic yards executed up to 31st of March.

51. The total value of work done during the quarter is Rupees 1,45,042, of which Rupees 28,879 is for masonry.

CONTRACT No. 17.

Sohagpore to Jubbulpore.

52. Messrs. Norms and Weller continue to carry on their earth-work actively, but they have hardly yet commenced the masonry works on their contract.

53. 214,912 cubic yards of earth-work have been thrown into embankments during the three months, making a total of 317,857 cubic yards of earth-work executed up to the 31st of March.

Bhosawul Depot.

54. Messrs. Hill, Cutts, and Lund have pushed on their work with much activity. The materials supplied and the quality of work executed are highly satisfactory.

Electric Telegraph.

55. The extension of the Electric Telegraph from Bhosawul to Nagpore is going on rapidly.

56. At the end of the quarter under report the Line had been extended about 90 miles beyond Bhosawul.

CONTRACT No. 7.

	Heading.		Tunnel.	
	Work done.	To be done.	Work done.	To be done.
Tunnel No. 1	69	All	All	...
" 2	132	"	"	...
" 3	118	"	68¼	49¾
" 4	23	"	All	...
" 5	136½	123	52	83¼
" 6	142	All	57	85
" 7	280½	"	142¼	138¾
" 8	291	280	198	92¼
" 9	279	All	162	117
" 10	49	"	All	...
" 11	49	"	"	...
" 12	50	"	"	...
" 13	436	"	214	222
" 14	105	"	83	22
" 15	89¾	"	72	17¾
" 16	129	"	All	...
" 17	58¾	"	"	...
" 18	63	"	"	...
" 19	142	"	23	3
" 20	79	"	All	...
" 21	70	"	"	...
" 22	280	"	"	...
" 23	246¾	"	245	...
" 24	341½	"	All	...
" 25	66	"	"	...

CONTRACT No. 11.

	Heading.		Tunnel.	
	Work done.	To be done.	Work done	To be done.
Tunnel No. 1	138	130	50	88
" 2	480	411	91	389
" 3	82½	All	8	74½
" 4	238	"	83	155
" 5	118	88	5	113
" 6	123	All	120	3
" 7	490	409	328	162
" 8	396	342	194½	171½
" 9	98	All	21	77
" 10	89	55½	41	48
" 11	261	259	211	50
" 12	...	38	...	...
" 13	...	...	...	...
" 14	58	All	57	1

From R. W. GRAHAM, ESQ., Acting Chief Resident Engineer, to G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway,—(dated 31st July 1862.)

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the state and progress of the works during the quarter ending 30th June.

CONCAN LINE.

2. At Borre Bunder Station the shed-roofing for goods has been all but completed and the metalling is in progress. The piping has been laid for the Veher Water, but some fittings for the hydrauts have yet to be supplied.

3. At the Byculla Depot the new cottages are about half covered in. An Inspector's bungalow has been built at Narel, and one at Budlspore is about three-fourths completed.

4. At Campoolee a temporary tiled goods shed, about 60 feet by 34 feet, has been erected in place of the one lately burnt down.

5. Towards the end of May the water in the well at Khurdee suddenly failed, and although we sunk down nearly 14 feet no further supply could be obtained. The well at Ashgaum was also nearly exhausted, but served to supply the Engines for ordinary traffic. It must be borne in mind, however, that there has been an unusual drain on these wells owing to Khurdee having been the Terminal Station, besides which the Ballast Engine for Goolbun Ravine consumed about as much as all the other Engines put together. Both wells have been lined and the Khurdee one deepened this season, and I believe they are together fully equal to the ordinary demands of the traffic. There was an ample supply of water at Kossara up to the end of the hot weather, but there was a much less draw upon it than usual. The bund across the Maunda Sheyt Nalah, for which sanction was obtained in January last, has been completed.

6. As the Goolbun Ravine the rails have been laid over the embankment and Ballast Train will work across in a few days.

7. At Kossara Station nine-tenths of the extra Station works are completed.

8. The extra works on contracts 1 to 6 and 10 are more than three-fourths finished, and all the extra openings most urgently required for the protection of the Line have been provided.

9. The Line and works have been maintained in good order and have sustained no damage from the rains.

SOUTH-EASTERN DACCA LINE.

10. With the exception of the extension at the reservoir at the Lanowlee Depot no new works of any importance have been commenced, and our operations have been chiefly confined to the completion of those works which were in hand at the date of my last report.

11. At Khandalla about 13,000 Jowlees have been provided for the repairs of the temporary goods shed, and metalling has been supplied and spread on the approach road to the goods station.

12. The Over Bridge at Poona has been completed and is now used by the public.

13. At Barsee road a wire fence is being fixed round the Station yard.

14. At Sholapoor the works connected with the approaches to the cotton siding and the removal of the fence wall, &c., are in progress.

15. Between Barsee road and Sholapoor a considerable quantity of ballast and other material has been provided for making up the black soil embankments in which the settlement is very considerable. The whole of the Line is in very good working order.

16. The maintenance of the fence walling, especially in the black soil Districts, is a serious and constant item of expense; the reports of cattle straying upon the Line are nevertheless very frequent. These cases have always been most numerous in the quarter under report, when, during the dry season, the least patch of vegetation on the cess is sufficient to entice the cattle to jump the fence, or to induce their keepers to drive them through it. Without the co-operation of the Magistrates by punishing the owners of cattle in such cases of trespass I see little prospect of a stop being put to this serious evil.

CONTRACT No. 7.

Bhore Ghaut Incline.

17. With the exception of a small extent of walling and a few culverts and parapets the whole of the masonry on the Bhore Ghaut Incline is finished. The headings of all the tunnels are driven through, and 16 out of the 25 tunnels on the Incline are completed: the bottoming up of the remaining 9 is going on at a rate which, if continued without interruption, will ensure the completion of the whole by the end of the year.

18. Good progress has been made with the ballasting and rail-laying during the quarter, and an aggregate of 5¾ miles only remains to be done.

19. The fence walling is about half done. About 150,000 cubic yards of earth-work remain to be put into embankmenst, and this will probably be the last work to be completed on the whole contract.

20. The Contractors are preparing the roofs and timber work for the engine shed, tank houses, &c., at the junction, and the raising of the bund at Dyolee, which ensures an ample supply of water at this Station, was completed before the rains set in.

CONTRACT No. 11.

Thull Ghaut Incline.

21. Satisfactory progress has been made with the works on the Thull Ghaut Incline during the quarter. At the Ehegaon viaduct it was thought advisable to stop the work on the west girder abutment and both the girder piers during the hot weather, and allow the large mass of work which had been put into them in the previous quarter to settle. The west arch abutment and pier and east arch abutment have been brought up to springing level, and the east girder abutment and east arch pier are within a foot of plinth level.

22. In the tunnels 93 per cent. of the headings and 48 per cent. of main tunnel were completed at the end of the quarter.

CONTRACT No. 12.

Egutpoora to Bhosawul.

23. The opened portions of this contract, both between Egutpoora and Nassick, which is in the hands of the Company, and between Nassick and Challisgaum, which is still in the contractor's hands, have been maintained in good working order.

24. The sanction obtained for certain extra works in cuttings No. 20 and banks 13, 14, 15, and 24 will prove very valuable in the safe working of the Line. Cutting No. 20 and embankment No. 24 have been made secure, but the work was not sufficiently advanced on embankments 13, 14, and 15 to prevent a partial recurrence of the slips which took place there last year. It was necessary in consequence to work a Ballast Train to make them up, and I expect they will now stand the rains without danger or delay to the traffic.

25. A new Station at Nandoor, half-way between Egutpoora and Nassick, has been opened for public traffic.

26. The water supply at Egutpoora entirely failed in March, and that Station had to be supplied from a temporary tank erected at Gotee. The question of a sufficient water supply at Egutpoora is one of the utmost importance. I shall shortly submit to the Committee the measures which, I think, should be taken during the next fair season for providing it.

27. Beyond Challisgaon the road is laid as far as Julgaon, and all the Station sidings have been laid in. The tanks, water columns, and signals are being fixed, but the Station buildings at Julgaon are still far from completion, and I am bound to say that ordinary energy has been wanting on the part of the contractor in carrying on this part of the work. I have no doubt, however, that the Line to Julgaon will be ready for opening in September next.

CONTRACT No. 13.

Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee.

28. About 47¼ miles of road had been laid up to the end of the quarter, but the gaps caused by the backward state of the rock cuttings between the 11th and 16th miles, and the incomplete state of many of the bridges, have prevented the contractors taking advantage of this length of road for their Engine. This part of the work is consequently much impeded for want of materials, the contractors not having the means of carting their supplies from the junction where all the permanent way materials are now being delivered by the Company.

29. The same observation with respect to carriage applies to the masonry on those districts, where, owing to the total failure of the bricks, the contractors have to cart their stone considerable distances.

30. No. 7 pier of the Mund viaduct, which had given much trouble owing to the quantity of water, silt, and boulders met with in excavating for foundation, has been successfully founded, and is now 10 feet above foundations and to water level. No. 14 pier and the east abutment have also been founded within the quarter and are within 8 feet of ground surface.

31. On contract No. 14 cubic yards 404,300 have been put into embankments during the three months under report, and the Wurdah Dham and Kistna viaducts, as well as some of the smaller bridges, are in hand.

CONTRACT No. 15.

Bhosawul to Hurdah.

32. At the present rate of progress the embankments and cuttings will be completed by the end of the year, and the progress made with the masonry generally has been very nearly up to that required to complete it within the time agreed.

CONTRACT Nos. 16 and 17.

Hurda to Sohagpore.
Sohagpore to Jubbulpore.

33. There is nothing to call for special remark on these contracts in this Report. The total expenditure and preparations for the prosecution of the heaviest masonry works on each contract have been going on.

34. The following is a summary of the expenditure and the number of men employed on contract works during the three months ending 30th June 1862:—

	Number of Men employed.	Expenditure.
		Rs.
Contract No. 7	21,290	5,46,162
" " 11	10,000	3,41,640
" " 12	"	2,08,275
" " 13	7,376	2,89,908
" " 14	7,479	2,41,196
" " 15	6,022	3,00,508
" " 16	6,377	2,52,180
" " 17	10,700	2,76,026

Electric Telegraph.

35. On the opened Lines Nandoor Station has been included in the Telegraph circuit. The covering of Telegraph posts with a coating of tar between Bombay and Wassind and Bombay and Decksal has been completed, and about 150 miles of Telegraph posts between Wassind and Bhosawul have received a similar protection.

36. The whole of the Offices have been carefully inspected, and the instruments and lines have been maintained in excellent order.

37. On the Bhosawul and Nagpore Line an additional length of 21½ miles has been erected, making a total length of 94½ miles constructed on that section.

38. The progress of the work during this quarter has been much retarded owing to the inability of the contractor to forward any quantity of Telegraph materials. Measures will be taken to expedite the transmission of these materials, so that our operations may not again be delayed from this cause after the opening of the working season.

INDIAN.

POONA.

THE PATELL OF SINDOWER.—On Wednesday last, the 17th instant, a large meeting was held at Patus, for the presentation of the reward sanctioned by Government to Andojee bin Appajee, Patell of Sindower, in the Bhimthurree Talooka of the Poona Collectorate. There were present on the occasion Mr. Ovans, the First Assistant Collector of Poona, Mr. Russell, Educational Inspector G. D., Mr. H. Leeke, Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai, Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona Sub-Division, the Mamledars and Fouzdars of the Kheir, Havelles, Poorundhur, Indapoor, and Bhimthurree Talookas, the Mamledars of Sheonair and Poona, the Deshmookh of Saswur, the Police Jemadar of the Bhimthurree Talooks, and about one hundred Patells from the different parts of the Collectorate. The meeting was held in the Mamledar's Cutcherry.

Mr. Ovans commenced the proceedings by explaining, in a well-delivered speech in Mahrathi, the object of the meeting. He observed that Andojee Patell had rendered great assistance in the construction of a cart road on the Bhore Ghaut, a pass between the table land of the Poorundhur district and the railway station at Oorlee. To be able to devote the whole of his time to the work entrusted to his care, the Patell neglected his household affairs, gave a substitute for the performance of his public duties, and passed whole days among the laborers, giving them directions, and superintending their work. He (Mr. Ovans) reported the services and disinterestedness of the Patell to the favourable notice of Government, who were pleased to sanction a reward of Rs. 150, which he had then the gratification to present in the shape of a gold chain and a turban. He hoped that this manifestation of the desire of Government to confer marks of distinction on those who did their work conscientiously and zealously would awaken the industry, activity, and public spiritedness of other Patells, and he remarked that it would give him much pleasure to bring such meritorious acts, to the notice of Government, who would no doubt shew their approbation of these services by bestowing on them similar marks of favour.

He then put the chain round Andojee's neck, placed the turban on his head, and presented him with a kind of *khuerrela*, written on paper spangled with gold leaves, conveying the orders of Government sanctioning the reward. The Patell was then decorated with garlands of flowers, which were also distributed to the gentlemen and others present, with *uttur* and *pan-sooparee*.

Mr. Narayan Bhai then rose and addressed the people as follows:—

"We have met here today, to do honor to Andojee Patell for doing his duty well. I say for doing his duty well, because many of the Patells may consider the construction of roads as forming no part of their regular duty, and may regard the reward obtained by Andojee as compensation for his extra labour and exertions. But those who think so do not understand the sphere of their duties. It is as much the duty of a Patell to look after such work as to attend to the revenue and Police management of his village; but through ignorance of its usefulness or importance, they sometimes take it for *Waith* or *Beggar*, and consider the instructions of Government, directing its execution, as full of *jooloom*. We all admit that the Sircar is much wiser than ourselves, and that whenever they order a thing to be done, it is because they think it productive of good to the people. They expend large sums of money in the construction of roads, bridges and canals, because such works promote traffic, increase the material wealth of a country, and avert the effects of local famine and other calamities. They also lay out large sums of money for establishing schools, printing books, and distributing them to the people, because they know that schools and books increase our knowledge and intelligence, and make us better able to understand and do our work. They direct us to keep our towns and villages, streets and houses clean, because cleanliness conduces to our health, and prevents the occurrence of bad and fatal diseases.

"Government carry out these measures through officers specially appointed for the purpose wherever there is the greatest necessity for them. They have no means to extend them to every town and village. It is therefore the duty of district and village officers who are the representatives of Government, to do, or assist Government in doing, for the people of their districts and villages, what Government do or wish to do generally for the welfare of the country. In *Vilayut*, or the country of the Sahebs, every town or village has its local council, who consider and carry out, as far they can, every measure tending to the well-being of the people. They construct roads and improve the sanitary condition of their towns; they open schools for the education of their children; they establish libraries for the improvement of their own learning and knowledge; they institute dharmsallas for the accommodation of travellers; they found dawakhanas for the benefit of the sick and the diseased, and they make provision for the support of the poor, the blind, and the lame. Our benevolent Government wish that we too should follow their example, and adopt means to improve our social and intellectual condition; and to encourage us to do so, they are ever ready to throw every inducement in our way. We at this very moment witness in what a marked manner they have approved of the praiseworthy conduct of Andojee Patell. To induce persons to interest themselves in the education of the people, they have sanctioned the presentation of turbans to those who heartily assist in the establishment and management of schools; and to encourage the spread of learning and knowledge among the village officers, they have extended the magisterial powers of those Patells who can read and write, and thereby conduct their duties independently and satisfactorily.

"In the time of our former Government nobody ever saw a road constructed from one part of the country to another, or a school established in a village for the education of all classes; not because there was no traffic to be carried on on the former, or no children to attend the latter, but because there was no great attention paid to public interests, and the people knew very little of what was conducive to their own improvement. Now we understand better what Government wishes to do for us, and we have officers like Mr. Ovans to point out what we ought to do for ourselves and our country. Mr. Ovans has ever been active in shewing us practically the advantages of roads and tanks, schools and libraries, waterworks and watercourses, dhurmsallas, and dawakhanas; and we hope that other officers will do the same, and we shall follow their advise, so as to raise our beautiful country to a higher state of civilization."

Mr. Sadoba, one of the catechists on the Rev. Mr. Cassidy's establishment, then pointed out to the people that the merit of Andojee's service lay chiefly in his doing it voluntarily. If Government had held out a promise to reward those who assisted in the construction of the road, hundreds would have vied with each other to shew the amount of their zeal. He said that the natives depended upon Government for every thing. If a road were to be constructed, Government were to do it; if a well were to be dug, Government were to do it; if a school was to be opened, Government were to do it. But as long as they remained in this state of dependence, nothing would rouse their activity, and all improvement would be put a stop to. He then exhorted them to work zealously and in a body, so that by combining all their strength and means, they might produce great and lasting effects.

Two Essays were then read, one by the School-master of Patus, and the other by a member of the Mamledar's Cutcherry, both contrasting the ignorance and inactivity of the people under the old Government with the present spread of knowledge and the general prosperity.

The Fouzdar of Kheir remarked that it was the first meeting of the kind held in the districts, but he had no doubt that the example set by Andojee Patell, would be followed by others, and would lead to the convening of many such meetings.

Babujee Patell of Sunsur, in the Indapoor Talooka, expressed his gratification at one of his fellow-officers having thus distinguished himself, and advised the others that were present to follow in the footsteps of the Sindoweh Patell.

Mr. Ovans requested those present to remember the proceedings well; to impart their knowledge to those who were not present; and to inform the people generally that a conscientious discharge of one's duties meets with happy results. Several Patells were then introduced, who had commenced or completed works of public utility in their villages.

Mr. Narayen Bhai then thanked Mr. Ovans for having aroused, by the whole of the proceedings, a spirit of rivalry among the village officers, which was calculated to do much good to the people of the districts. The meeting was a very pleasing one, and when it broke up every one seemed to leave the place highly gratified.—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 24.

BENGAL.

WE understand that the Engineers of the East India Railway Company, who came to Calcutta a few days ago, with the view of remonstrating with the government about certain arrears of pay and other matters, have succeeded in obtaining the redress sought for. The authorities have acknowledged their claims, and an immediate adjustment of all differences is expected to follow. They return immediately to their respective stations, and we are glad to find that the grounds of complaint have been so speedily and satisfactorily removed.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 15.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal returned to the Presidency on Saturday evening, after an absence of nearly three months. Accompanied by his suite, he arrived at Kooshtee from Dacca, at noon on Saturday last, and was met by Colonels Strachey and Beadle, Captain Taylor, several of the principal Railway officials and the leading residents of the neighbourhood. Several petitions from natives were presented to His Honor here, and after a short stay, during which the Railway station, now in course of construction was inspected, the party proceeded by special train in charge of the Locomotive Superintendent. The train stopped at Alumdangah and the party alighted to inspect the large iron cylinder and girder bridge across the Koomar. His Honor expressed himself as highly pleased with its construction. After a quick run, the train reached Sealdah shortly after six o'clock.—*Id.*

WE understand that a pretty little feud has broken out between the Magistrate and the Judge in one of our Eastern districts. The former having committed some persons to the *Havalat* on suspicion of their being accessary to certain crimes, the Judge directed their release. The Magistrate maintained that the Judge had no power to interfere with the Executive Police, nor to direct the release of the prisoners until the cases should come before him at the Sessions in due course, and in regular appeal. The whole case, however, has been submitted to the Lieutenant Governor for decision.—*Id.*

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has returned from his tour. On Friday last a special train started from Sealdah to bring him down from Kooshteah, leaving Sealdah at 8 A.M. and arriving at Kooshteah at 3 P.M. In the train were the following gentlemen—the Hon'ble Ashley Eden; Lieutenant-Colonels Strachey and Beadle; Captain Taylor, the Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department; Mr. Chadwick, Agent for the Eastern Bengal Railway; Mr. Prestage, Acting Engineer-in-Chief; Mr. Henfry, Contractor for the works on the line, and Mr. Carrick, the Locomotive Superintendent. *En route* these gentlemen stopped to inspect several of the principal works on the line, which were found to be in such a condition as to reflect credit on all concerned. His Honor arrived at Kooshteah in his yacht *Rhotas* at 12-30 on Saturday, and at one o'clock the train started for Calcutta. On the journey Mr. Beadon alighted to inspect the iron bridge over the Koomar, the heaviest work on the railway, and the train also stopped at all the principal stations. In spite, however, of these delays it arrived at Sealdah at 6-30 P.M., having thus run 110 miles in five hours and a half. His Honor, we learn, expressed his great satisfaction with all the arrangements made for his journey.—*Englishman, September* 15.

WE have received from the Secretary to the Calcutta Rifle Corps a report of the meeting held on Friday last, at the Dalhousie Institute, and as we have said before, the Volunteers cannot now, in any, way complain of the government. In so far as it lies with him, Lord Elgin is evidently willing to do all he can for the corps, and the Volunteers must do the rest themselves. If with ranges at their disposal, a good commandant, and prizes for best shots the Calcutta Volunteers do not come creditably to the front, the fault will be their own. We are glad to see four things in connection with this meeting:—First, the display of public spirit shewn by Messsrs. Charles Nephew and Co. in volunteering to bestow an annual prize; secondly, the proposition that the cost of the uniform should not exceed twenty-five rupees; thirdly, that the ranks will be open to any respectable European or Eurasian; and lastly, that the government shew a right appreciation of the feeling which has induced the Volunteers to come forward. Of the first we cannot speak too eulogistically, and as to the second, we look upon it as one of the most important points connected with the movement. One of the greatest elements of success in the Volunteer movement at home, in so far as its being looked upon with respect by foreigners is concerned, consists in the general plainness of the uniforms chosen, inasmuch as it shews that the desire to "show off in regimentals" was not the motive power with the many. There is no occasion in any Volunteer corps for an expensive or a showy uniform. In fact, it would only be ridiculous. What is wanted is exactly what is proposed—a uniform the cost of which is not to exceed Rs. 25. It is pleasant also to see that there is an absence of exclusiveness in the present movement, and that no respectable man will be shut out from the ranks for either pecuniary or social reasons. That this plan, and that for presenting those who cannot afford it with a uniform, will, if rightly carrid out, work well we are certain; for in Victoria, where the uniforms are all found by government, the farm servant and his master, the "rough" and the man of education march side by side in the ranks of a force over 8,000 strong, and yet the different, social relations are in no way infringed or disregarded. We trust, therefore, that the Volunteers will go on in the same spirit as they have commenced, and that by diligent attention to drill and shooting practice, and above all by a careful and judicious selection of officers, they will soon bring themselves to such a state of efficiency as will warrant the confidence of the country and the support which we ourselves shall always be glad to give.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

WE heartily commend to our Christian readers the projected Missionary conference in the Punjab. A small fund is necessary to enable our poorer Missionary brethren who labor in the most distant parts of this province, to attend the conference, and with this view subscription is invited; and unless we are egregiously mistaken, no lover of Missions will grudge a small contribution to aid the project now set on foot.

The conference is to meet at Lahore during the Christmas week of 1862. We are glad to see the names of some of our worthiest of public functionaries on the "Committee of Arrangement," and it is a healthy sign of the times that men in high official position do not hesitate to avow their sympathy with such a righteous move.—*Lahore Chronicle, September* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE were much gratified at learning, this morning, of the capture, by the police of the Etawah district, of a man named Sheo Churn. This fellow was the senior Subadar of the detachmant, consisting of two Companies of the Regiment of Loodianah, which mutinied at Jounpore, on the 5th of June 1857, and murdered the officer in command (whose name we cannot recall at this moment) with Mr. R. B. Cuppage, of the Civil Service. He, of course, is ready with a plausible story; he asserts that he was in hospital at the time, but forgot to report himself to his Commanding officer, at Benares.

Now, it is probable that the officers, who could bear witness against the prisoner, are not in India, in which case sufficient proof to convict him may not be forthcoming. But others, besides the officers of the regiment to which he belonged, may know something of his guilt. We would suggest to those, and urge, immediate communication with the Magistrate of Etawah.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 20.

WE have been pestered for several days past by Officers asking us if we could give them a copy of the Circular issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Simlah, dated 8th September, 1262, and numbered 521. We could have done so, but did not think that we should, in strictness, be justified, as the case to which it has reference is, what is vulgarly called, *pendens lite*. However, as everybody knows—from Governor-General down to Commanders-in-Chief—we detest the idea of our personal comforts being, in any way, interfered with; and, to rid ourselves of all further importunity upon the subject, we give the document "pure and *simple*," in all its integrity, under the sign manual of E. B. Johnson, Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army:—

No. 521.
Adjutant General's Office.
Head Quarters, Simlah 8th September, 1862.
CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Some of the members of the Head Quarters Staff of the Army, as well as the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, have received a notice from the Committee of Management of the United Service Club of Calcutta, calling upon them to record their opinions as to whether Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley's name should not be removed from the list of members of the Club, for having reported an insult to himself and to the Commander-in-Chief. The matter has thus been forced upon the notice of His Excellency.

The Judge Advocate-General of the Army has officially informed the Commander-in-Chief, that the Military members of the Club Committee have unquestionably committed a breach of Military discipline in contravention of the Queen's Regulations, page 420, and Military Regulations, Section I. Para 2, in publicly discussing the Military conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley, and in inviting discussions thereon from the officers of the Army, who are members of the Club, the Committee moreover being aware that the case had been officially reported to the Commander-in-Chief.

It becomes the duty of the Commander-in-Chief, in support of Her Majesty's Regulations, to request you will caution forthwith all Officers under your command from taking any part in identifying themselves with these Military Proceedings of the Club Committee.

E. B. JOHNSON,
Offg. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

If any one should ask us, how and by what means we became possessed of a copy of this document? we should decline to answer, on the ground that it is a "privileged communication."—*Mofusilite, Sept.* 19.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 27*th August*.— "The following news from Heerat was received today:—

It having been arranged between Mohamed Suddeek Khan, Lodeen, the relative of Mohamed Ruffeek Khan, and the Ameer, that he, Mohamed Suddeek Khan, would keep the Candahar gate of Heerat open on the day the Ameer would deliver his assault on the city, the necessary arrangements were made, and the day for the attack, as desired by Mohamed Suddeek, fixed. On the appointed day the Ameer ordered ten thousand Cavalry and Infantry to march from Bool Molan on Heerat, with instructions to make a night attack. Meanwhile Mohamed Suddeek in charge of the Candahar gate, ordered the gate to be kept unlocked that night.

While this arrangement between the Ameer and Mohamed Suddeek Khan, was being matured, information was given to Sooltan Ahmed Jan of the plot. As soon as Sooltan Ahmed Jan heard of the conspiracy, he ordered his topchees (officers in charge of the artillery) to take two guns quietly, and place on each side of the Candahar gate. The Artillery officers were also ordered to keep those guns loaded, but to reserve their fire until the enemy's troops had advanced, within easy range. Having completed these arrangements, Sooltan Ahmed Jan, with two thousand sowars, marched out of Heerat, and kept himself concealed in proximity to the Candahar gate. At the appointed hour, one thousand of the Ameer's sowars made a rush towards the Candahar gate of Heerat, and Suddeek Khan, seeing that the Ameer's cavalry was galloping towards the city, opened the gate for them. When the Ameers's sowars reached the gate, the artillery opened fire from the two guns, while Sultan Ahmed Jan with his sowars attacked the rear and having closed the Candahar gate committed great havoc. In this struggle a great number of the Ameer's sowars were killed and wounded. In short the loss on the Ameer's side was very heavy. Sooltan Ahmed Jan, it is reported, ordered Suddeek Khan to be put in prison and his house to be plundered. It is also given out that Suddeek Khan has since been put to death.

28th August.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was in Durbar when an express from Candahar was received by four sowars. It was stated in the letter that on the 3rd Suffur 1279, (about 31st July) some four thousand Heerat Cavalry under Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan, brother of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, Ukrum Khan son of Ubdoolla Khan, Uchucksai, and Mohamed Yoosuf Khan, the grand son of the late Wuzeer. Futteh Mohamed Khan, had marched out of Heerat to attack the Ameer's camp at Bool Molan. From the Ameer's side Sirdar Shere Allee Khan with four battalions of Infantry, four thousand sowars, and eight guns, moved to meet Oomer Khan. Somewhere, at a little distance from Bool Molan, the battle took place. The fight was very severe and bloody, as it commenced in the evening, and continued till the following morning. Sooltan Ahmed Jan hearing that Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was getting the advantage, ordered three thousand more sowars, and one thousand sepoys, under Ghoolam Mohogoodden Khan, son of late Sirdar Kohindil Khan, Candharee, and Shahnawaz Khan, his own son, to march and assist Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan. When this reinforcement reached, the Heeratees took out their swords fell on the troops under Shere Allee Khan, and there was a terrific hand to hand struggle. This continued for upwards of three hours, and it would have resulted in the defeat of Shere Allee Khan, but for the arrival of a reinforcement of four thousand troops sent by the Ameer. The moment this reinforcement arrived, Sirder Shere Allee Khan ordered a charge on the Heeratees. The charge was well delivered and the Heeratees unable to resist any longer, fled. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, pursued the Heeratees to the walls of the city, and would have taken it, if the bridge over the ditch had not been destroyed by Sooltan Ahmed Jan. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan having thus defeated, Sirdar Oomer Khan, returned to camp with his victorious troops.

After Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had perused the above letter, he dismissed the durbar, and retired to the Seraglio. The governor does not seem to be well pleased with the news, as he did not come out to amuse himself in the evening as usual.

29th August.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having made some deductions in the allowances of the Bookhara Ambassadors and the men of the Ambassadors, having declined to receive it. Mirza Ahd Khan, the vakeel of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, in Cabool, went and begged the governor not to make any deductions. 'Everything is now cheap,' replied the governor, 'and why should they not accept my offer.' 'If they are not contented with the cash,' continued Mohamed Allee Khan,' I would be happy to send them ready made breakfasts and dinners every day.' After much argument the governor complied with the Mirza's request, and ordered the allowances to be continued as before. This has been reported to the Ameer by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

A letter from Shah Pasaned Khan, the Khasdar of the Ameer, was received to day from the Ameer's camp, it states that the Ameer had marched from Bool Molan for Sungur Kajr, and had sent some baggage, &c., to the fort, while the troops followed as usual. Sooltan Ahmed Jan having been informed of this movement, left with four thousand sowars and one thousand infantry, and overtook the baggage. A battle took place, in which a number of men were killed and wounded. The Ameer having heard of this made forced marches towards the scene of action, and completely routed the Heeratees. Sooltan Ahmed Jan was obliged to retreat to Heerat. The Ameer had taken Sungur Kajar.

This Sungur Kajar is the fort which had been built by late prince Kamran, in the time of Mohamed Shah Kajar.

30th August.—The Bookhara Ambassadors and the Kokan vakeel, were this day invited by the wife of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan to the Sirdar's garden.

The following are the contents of the letter of Quazee Khan Moola Khan with the Ameer, addressed to his son in Cabool. The letter was brought to the governor.

'Sirdar Mohammed Ameen Khan, with some troops, having marched from the Ameers's camp, had advanced only a little distance, when he was met by Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan, the son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan.

The fighting commenced at this place. The Heeratees under Shah Nawaz Khan fought so bravely, that they compelled Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan to retire. The Heeratees pursued Mohamed Ameen Khan to the Ameer's camp, and then returned to Heerat. The Ameer was very much pleased with Sirdar Shah Nawaz Khan's bravery. The Ameer has directed Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan to have one fort built at Anar Durrah, and two at Tamainee, and to have all the lesser forts destroyed.

The Ameer is thinking of having a cantonment built at Subzwar as a fort is already commenced upon at that place, but the expense deters him.'

31st August.—Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan having been invited by the Hakim of Lughman, went with all his Khans to spend the day in the fort of the Hakim and having received presents, such as two camels, one horse, &c., returned in the evening. A cloak and a shawl were given by the governor in return to the Hakim. Letters and expresses are daily received from the Ameer's camp, and it is ascertained from their contents that the Ameer's troops are much in want of supplies.

1st September.—It is ascertained from letters received to day from Toorkistan that Sirdar Wully Mohamed was very kindly received by Sirdar Fyz Mohamed who went to Tukhta Bool to accompany him to Ukhcha. Wully Mohamed Khan was on the point of marching to that place when he received a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, requesting him to go and realize the revenue of Koondez, and to remain there till Mohamed Auzim Khan returned from Heerat. Wully Mohamed Khan had accordingly left for Koondez. After the persual of the above letter Sirdar Mohamed Alle Khan said,

'It is by the Ameer's wish that Wully Mohamed has been sent to Koondez, as he intends to appoint Mohamed Auzim Khan, to Subzwar.'

2nd September.—A letter has been received today from Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, the brother-in-law of the late Ghoolam Heider Khan who had accompanied Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen, the son of late Ukbur Khan, to Mecca